

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

D'ARTANGNON W. BUSSELL,
 Plaintiff,
 vs.
 CAROLYN W. COLVIN, Acting
 Commissioner of Social Security,
 Defendant.

Case No. 2:16-cv-01181-JCM-CWH
ORDER

Presently before the court is Plaintiff D'Artangnon W. Bussell's Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* (ECF No. 1), filed on May 26, 2016.

I. In Forma Pauperis Application

Plaintiff has submitted the declaration required by 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a) showing an inability to prepay fees and costs or give security for them. Accordingly, Plaintiff's request to proceed *in forma pauperis* will be granted.

II. Screening the Complaint

Upon granting a request to proceed *in forma pauperis*, a court must screen the complaint under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). In screening the complaint, a court must identify cognizable claims and dismiss claims that are frivolous, malicious, fail to state a claim on which relief may be granted, or seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). Dismissal for failure to state a claim under § 1915(e)(2) incorporates the standard for failure to state a claim under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6). *Watison v. Carter*, 668 F.3d 1108, 1112 (9th Cir. 2012). To

1 survive § 1915 review, a complaint must “contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to state a
2 claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *See Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009).

3 In considering whether the complaint is sufficient to state a claim, all allegations of material fact
4 are taken as true and construed in the light most favorable to the plaintiff. *Wylar Summit P’ship v.*
5 *Turner Broad. Sys. Inc.*, 135 F.3d 658, 661 (9th Cir. 1998) (citation omitted). Although the standard
6 under Rule 12(b)(6) does not require detailed factual allegations, a plaintiff must provide more than
7 mere labels and conclusions. *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). A formulaic
8 recitation of the elements of a cause of action is insufficient. *Id.*

9 If a plaintiff’s complaint challenges a decision by the Social Security Administration (“SSA”),
10 before filing a lawsuit, the plaintiff must exhaust administrative remedies. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 405(g); *see*
11 *also Bass v. Social Sec. Admin.*, 872 F.2d 832, 833 (9th Cir. 1989) (per curiam) (“Section 405(g)
12 provides that a civil action may be brought only after (1) the claimant has been party to a hearing held
13 by the Secretary, and (2) the Secretary has made a final decision on the claim”). Generally, if the SSA
14 denies a claimant’s application for disability benefits, the claimant may request reconsideration of the
15 decision. If the claim is denied at the reconsideration level, a claimant may request a hearing before an
16 administrative law judge (“ALJ”). If the ALJ denies the claim, a claimant may request review of the
17 decision by the Appeals Council. If the Appeals Council declines to review the ALJ’s decision, a
18 claimant may then request judicial review. *See generally* 20 C.F.R. §§ 404, 416.

19 Once a plaintiff has exhausted administrative remedies, he may obtain judicial review of a SSA
20 decision denying benefits by filing suit within 60 days after notice of a final decision. *Id.* An action for
21 judicial review of a determination by the SSA must be brought “in the district court of the United States
22 for the judicial district in which the plaintiff resides.” *Id.* The complaint should state the nature of
23 Plaintiff’s disability, when Plaintiff claims he became disabled, and when and how he exhausted his
24 administrative remedies. The complaint should also contain a plain, short, and concise statement
25 identifying the nature of Plaintiff’s disagreement with the determination made by the Social Security
26 Administration and show that Plaintiff is entitled to relief. A district court can affirm, modify, reverse,
27 or remand a decision if Plaintiff has exhausted his administrative remedies and timely filed a civil
28 action. However, judicial review of the Commissioner’s decision to deny benefits is limited to

determining: (a) whether there is substantial evidence in the record as a whole to support the findings of the Commissioner; and (b) whether the correct legal standards were applied. *Morgan v. Commissioner of the Social Security Adm.*, 169 F.3d 595, 599 (9th Cir. 1999).

Here, Plaintiff alleges that on March 30, 2016, the Appeals Council denied his request for review, and, at that time, the ALJ's decision became the Commissioner's final decision. Thus, it appears Plaintiff has exhausted his administrative remedies. Additionally, Plaintiff's complaint includes sufficient facts to state a claim for relief.

Based on the foregoing and good cause appearing therefore,

IT IS ORDERED that:

1. Plaintiff's request to proceed *in forma pauperis* is GRANTED. Plaintiff will not be required to pay the filing fee of \$400.00.
2. Plaintiff is permitted to maintain this action to conclusion without the necessity of prepayment of any additional fees or costs or giving security for them. This order granting leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* does not extend to the issuance of subpoenas at government expense.
3. The Clerk of Court must file the complaint (ECF No. 1-1.)
4. The Clerk of the Court must serve the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration by sending a copy of the summons and Complaint by certified mail to: (1) Office of Regional Chief Counsel, Region IX, Social Security Administration, 160 Spear St., Suite 899, San Francisco, California 94105-1545; and (2) the Attorney General of the United States, Department of Justice, 950 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Room 4400, Washington, D.C. 20530.
5. The Clerk of Court must issue summons to the United States Attorney for the District of Nevada and deliver the summons and complaint to the U.S. Marshal for service.
6. From this point forward, Plaintiff must serve on Defendant or, if appearance has been entered by an attorney, on the attorney, a copy of every pleading, motion or other document submitted for consideration by the court. Plaintiff must include with the original paper submitted for filing a certificate stating the date that a true and correct copy of the document was personally served or sent by mail to the defendants or counsel for the defendants. The court may disregard any paper received by a

1 district judge or magistrate judge that has not been filed with the Clerk, and any paper received by a
2 district judge, magistrate judge or the Clerk that fails to include a certificate of service.

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4 DATED: October 17, 2016

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7 C.W. Hoffman, Jr.
8 United States Magistrate Judge
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